The New York Store. [Established 1853.]

Third Anniversary Opening To-day is the third anniversary of the opening of our present store. Zumpfe's Orchestra will discourse sweet strains of music, from 2 to 5:30 p. m. Every lady visitor will be presented with a lovely rose. You are cordially invited to be present

Cloaks-Second Floor. Great activity in our Cloak department all last week. Such styles as we are showing are convincing tacts of our Cloak supremacy-stylish garments, exclusive novelties and with a price touch that materially helps decision.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

#### FAVORS VACCINATION

Dr. Robert Hessler's Reasons for His Belief in Its Efficacy.

Testimony from Latest Scientific Medical Works-Part Played by Isolation and Revaccination.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Recently several articles have appeared in the Journal, in which it was more or less clearly intimated that vaccination to prevent smallpox was a failure, and that one is liable, in vaccinating, to contract various diseases, some worse than smallpox. Now, it is said that "opinion may be settled at variance with truth by the simple absence of opposing evidence." Some one says a thing, it is not contradicted; ergo, it is believed. One of the articles said: "Many physicians believe in vaccination, not from personal investigation of it or its literature, but because the great majority of medical men and the public uphold it." As I may possibly be accused of belonging to the above class, I have taken the pains to look into the literature, and have also made "personal investigation." I formerly believed in the efficacy of vaccination, and I am now more firmly convinced than ever that vaccination does protect against smallpox. This is a free country, and everybody can entertain opinions or beliefs to suit himself. We can blindly shut our eyes, oblivious to all our surroundings; we need not listen to those opposing our views; we need not follow the leadership of any exponent or party. If we stand off from the accumulated experience of the race, that is our own concern, but If we try to advise others the subject or question becomes more or less a public one, especially if it is a question of pollcy whereby the innocent suffer. In smallpox perhaps one-third of all deaths are of children under ten years of age. Smallpox was formerly very common; cease to vaccinate and it will again become common and the innocent will suffer. As long as the opposing individual himself only is concerned one might be inclined to allow him to oppose vaccinating himself. According to the teachings of evolution the fittest survive. Experience teaches that in smallpox epidemics the vaccinated are the fittest; the unvaccinated and unrevaccinated perish. There are certain well established laws of nature that we cannot escape. Diseases, especially epidemic diseases, are no respectors of persons; only as we protect ourselves are we secure; the unprotected suffer. Very few of the States of the Union have laws enforcing vaccination. There is really no need for such laws. All enlightened people realthe importance of vaccination, but the importance of vaccination is not so well known, and hence the occasional re-

minder by the Board of Health. Before proceeding with my subject I wish to call attention to another statement, namely: "There are those who for a few years have viewed with alarm the great increase in the three great lung diseasesconsumption, bronchitis and pneumonia, also cancer and other diseases, and have settled in their own minds that the cause of this increase is the absorption into our bodies of the poisonous animal matter used in vaccination." Now, a man must be densely ignorant of the causes and pathology of these "three great lung diseases" to entertain any such belief. These diseases are dust diseases, and it is all but impossible to inoculate them in vaccination. You might as well expect to reap a harvest of grain by sowing the seed in one of our dirty asphalt streets as to get any one of these lung diseases by vaccination. As to cancer being inoculated along with the vaccine virus, that is a mere assertion, and remains to be proved. Pathologists are on the lookout for well authenticated cases of this kind. Just now, where the causes of cancer and its inoculability are under discussion by pathologists and bacteriologists, such a case would be doubly interesting. Cancer is undoubtedly more common at the present time than formerly. according to mortality statistics. But this increase is more apparent than real; it is diagnosed at the present time, whereas it escaped detection in former years. Among the many deaths formerly diagnosed simply as "liver disease," or "lung disease," or "stomach disease," we now distinguish between kinds of diseases of these organs. and among these kinds cancer is common. It cannot be denied that there is no danger in vaccination. Why, you cannot even scratch your arm but there is danger of inflammation setting in. Among the hundreds and thousands of vaccinations there are likely to be some wounds that become infected, not from the vaccine lymph itself, but from the dirt and dust rubbed in by the patient's shirt sleeve. Erysipelas sometimes results; so does it from the scratch of a finger nail. If the lymph was at fault, all the persons vaccinated from that lot of vaccine points would likewise show the disease, and the city would be full of erysipelas; that it is not proves conclusively that the lymph itself is not at fault. If erysipelas does result it is due to outside infection, a thing which is liable to happen in any abrasion of the skin. In former years, before all the attendant evils of vaccination were known and guarded against, a certain amount of opposition was naturally to be expected. There were valid reasons against vaccination, reasons which no longer exist. The obtaining of pure vaccine lymph has been reduced to a science. The lymph is now free from all extraneous and disease-producing substances. A common laboratory experiment is to test the purity of vaccine lymph as obtained from the various producers. It is pretty well known what the accidental impurities are, and it is sufficient for our purpose to say all such impurities are comparatively harmless. If such germs as those causing consumption occurred they would readily be discovered; it is a very easy matter to recognize them. The bac-teriologists can readily determine the presence or absence of certain germs. If you were to tell a pathologist that consumption, or bronchitis, or pneumonia had been or is transmitted by vaccination he would laugh at you. He knows full well that such

DOES VACCINATION PROTECT? There was never a view or theory advanced but it had opposition. If the theory is on some abstruse scientific subof no popular concern, we stand by idly and that Edward Jenner, of England, anlook on; but if it is a question of vital importance, if it concerns us, or the public welfare, we are not apt to stand by idly; we take part. Vaccination protects against smallpox. Thus said Jenner nearly a hundred years ago. Now this was a vital subject. Smallpox visitations were frequent, and thousands died during each epidemic. The most vigorous opponents to Jenner's doctrine were the physicians themselves-it was before the days of the homeopaths, too-but their opposition soon vanished. Investigation proved the truth of Jenner's teachings, and vaccination became common. Smallpox lost its terrors, its ravages became less and less, and were soon reduced to a minimum. Of the thousands and thousands of vaccinations a very few, comparatively speaking, turned out unfavorable. In several cases germs of other diseases than the cowpox were ignorantly insculated along with the latter; | manent preventive of smallpox, but in an the vaccine virus proved to be impure. The purity could be judged only by its results, and if impure some had to suffer innocently. A hue and cry was at once nation and revaccination are thoroughly raised against vaccination. There are always a few individuals who stand apart from the rest, willing to attack at all times | On the other hand, communities in which whatsoever their fancy attracts. Instead of | vaccination and revaccination are persisthelping to free vaccination from its oc-

an occurrence is well nigh impossible.

humanity in almost blotting out smallpox, they now protested against it, and violent opposition was even resorted to in cer-tain instances. We cannot blame the few who opposed it on account of personal injuries received through vaccination; yet for one who suffered thousands were benefited. Much of the popular prejudice against vaccination is due to the fact that early in this century, when arm-to-arm vaccination was extensively practiced—the sore of one person furnishing lymph to vaccinate others—a loathsome disease, syphilis, was occasionally inoculated along with the vaccine virus the lymph from such a person cine virus, the lymph from such a person being capable of transmitting this disease. As soon as this fact was established armto-arm vaccination was discontinued, or practiced only after careful inspection. "The surest way of avoiding transmission of syphilis by vaccination is to discard hu-

manized vaccine entirely, and use animal lymph only." "Whether syphilis can be transmitted to animals, and produce in them manifestations similar to those in man, is still an open question." tion." It is denied by numerous writers. Many observers have failed to produce it by direct inoculation. In looking through the literature I find no authenticated example of syphilis in the calf, and it is safe to assert that the danger of contracting syphilis from calf lymph is infinitesimal, and, with proper precautions, all but impossible. Calf lymph was used at the recent vaccinations at our Cay Dispensary. Of the seven thousand vaccinations there was not one ill result.

We may here briefly review the history of smallpox in some of the European countries prior to the introduction of vaccination. "At the present day the very success of vaccination may have blinded people to its importance. It is very easy to be bold against absent danger, to despise the anti-dote while one has no painful experience

"Smallpox is fatal to a very large proportion of those whom it attacks; it is eminently infectious from person to person; it siezes, with very few exceptions, upon all who for the first time come within its

"It is known that not a decade passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries without the occurrence of destructive epi-demics of smallpox in Europe. In Eng-land from 7 to 9 per cent. of all deaths were attributable to smallpox. In London it averaged from 4 to 8 per cent. of the total

The following table is taken from the "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences" (Vol. VII, p. 514.) The preceding extracts have also been taken from this work. This table was originally prepared by the London Board of Health from returns sent in without selection:

No. of toges of cases. Deaths. deaths. toges of

the unprotected .... pox..... Smallpox after vaccination..... In Berlin, from 1783 to 1797, one-twelfth of

all deaths were due to smallpox. In France, at the same time, it averaged one-tenth of all deaths; that is, 30,000 died every year of There are no complete statistics of Ameri-

can cities for the period before the introduction of vaccination. The comparatively recent experience of Montreal is frequently cited as a notable example of the spread of smallpox. Small pox was prevalent in that city in 1870-75. The city then was free until 1885. In this interval of ten years a large unprotected population grew up, vaccination being much opposed by the French-Canadians. In 1885 a case of smallpox appeared in the city, and the disease at once spread like wild-fire. In nine months there died in Montreal, of smallpox, 3,164 persons, of whom 2,717 were under ten years of age. Since the usual mortality is from 25 to 35 per cent., the total of cases must have been near to ten or twelve thousand.

Just now an unfortunate county seat in this State is suffering the consequences of neglected vaccination.

WHAT CAN MEDICINE DO? Theoretically, medicine is a science. A great many problems have been worked out definitely, and rules have been laid down, to guide how to act in different cases of disease. The practice of medicine is an art, we follow the science as near as practicable. A great number of facts in medicine are not as yet capable of scientific ex-planation; we have no infallible rule to go by, and yet from the very nature of the art of medicine-the relief from pain and suffering, etc.-we must do something, and from experience, the experience of the race, we have learned more or less clearly what to do; directly or indirectly we give

Over one thousand different diseases to

which the human body is liable are known

and described in medical literature. Only

a comparatively few are common or fatal

relief and prevent disaster.

in their termination. As a proof, I need only refer to the daily or weekly mortality statistics published in the city papers. There is a great uniformity from week to week. What about the rare or unusual cases that the physician, in all his ex-perience, has never seen? This brings up the question of authorities in medicinemedicine in its broadest sense. In the great majority of cases of sickness the physician, when called upon, knows from past experience just what to do. If, however, the disease is one with which he is little acquainted or has not seen a case for a long time, he may wish to consult his books before outlining a course of treatment; or, in exceptional cases, to talk about the details of the disease. In very rare cases he may have no experience whatever with the particular disease, and in such cases he is guided by his well-thumbed text-books or the various branches of medicine. He knows from his experience with the common diseases that the statements and description are true; he has verified them again, and he therefore has faith in the descriptions and statements of diseases which he seldom or never has seen, and he follows as closely as possible the mode of treatment recommended. Be sure you are right, then go ahead, is, or should be, the motto. A man's life is too short to verify every statement in the books by his own personal experience. In actual practice a man may, in exceptional cases, call in the counsel of a more experienced man, but even the most experienced is frequentcompelled to fall back books; that books, that accumulated experience of mankind, themselves limited is self-evident Now, it will be found that scientific treatises on medicine published at about the same time are practically uniform in essentials throughout the world, or wherever rational or scientific medicine is practiced Allowances for race and climate and other peculiar conditions must always be made. The changes occuring in, and produced by disease are uniform throughout-this statement includes animals as well as men. The methods followed in the treatment of diseases may differ considerably, but he who knows what is going on during a disease, and what part nature plays in restoring health, will call these differences minor differences; the essentials are alike. In all branches of knowledge there are certain books that stand as authority. By our own experience as well as by universal consent. we regard what they say as true, not absolutely, but relatively. We settle many disputes by citing or quoting authorities. Moreover, local authorities with simited experience and knowledge must give way to those of worldwide authority; and more particularly in science and scientific medi-

are discovered almost daily. The more facts a theory includes the more likely is it apt to be true theory. THE ONLY SPECIFIC. The only means known to prevent smallpox or its ravages is vaccination. No other practicable specific is known. As I write, I have before me a work of some 1,200 octavo pages, writen by William Osler, of Johns Hopkins University Hospital. This is acknowledged to be one of the most scientific works ever written by an American author. Concerning the cowpox and vac-

cine, old authorities must give place to

more recent and exact writers. New facts

"Vaccinia, cowpox, is an eruptive disease of the cow, the virus of which, inoculated into man (vaccination), produces a local pock with constitutional disturbances; which affords protection, more or less pernounced to the world that persons accidentally inoculated with cowpox were subsequently insusceptible to smallpox. From that time the process has been extended over the civilized world, and proved an incalculable boon to humanity. Successful vaccination is, for a time at least, an infallible protection against smallpox. The duration of the immunity is extremely variable, differing in different individuals. In some instances it is permanent, but a majority of persons within ten and twelve years again become susceptible. Revaccination should be performed between the tenth and fifteenth year, and whenever smallpox is epidemic. The susceptibility to revaccination is curiously variable, and when smallpox is prevalent it is not well, if unsuccessful, to be content with a single at-

tempt. In concluding Osler said: "Vaccination is not claimed to be an invariable and perimmense majority of cases successful inoculation renders the person for many years insusceptible. Communities in which vaceland systematically carried out are those in which smallpox has the fewest victims. ently neglected are those in which epidem-

vised, says: "Vaccination is now practiced everywhere except among those in whom ignorance and prejudice exclude the light of reason and philanthropy." Strumpel, a German author of world-wide reputation, says of vaccination: "It is founded upon a fact which is at once the most remarkable and inexplicable, and the most beneficent. The result is the continually spreading custom of prophylactic vaccination. In some countries it is enforced by law, and it can be opposed only by ignorance or by lamentable prejudice." I might quote a great number of authors to show that vaccination does protect, but I will quote only one more. The advances in civilization in recent years make it impossible to include in generalization almost all the countries and islands of our globe. A two-volume work on geographical pathology, by Davidson, has recently appeared. "The object of this work," says the author, "is to sketch the geographical distribution of infective and climatic diseases, and to trace the influence of temperature, rainfall, altitude and soil conditions on their prevalence, character and epidemic spread." The author obtained his information from various sources. Many countries publish annual reports on the prevalence and mortality of the principal diseases, especially conta-gious or evidemic diseases, and these reports are the chief source of information. Hospital reports and accounts by physicians residing or traveling in semi-civilized or savage countries are also used.

Wherever convenient I will quote the author's exact words. This I can do all the more readily, since the paragraphs on smallpox are generally very brief. It is to be borne in mind that the references to smallpox in this work are of minor importance, they are almost incidental. Since vaccination has become so prevalent, smallpox has lost its place among the great diseases. In countries that are sufficiently civilized—using our civilization as a standard for comparison—and which keep more or less complete accounts of diseases and deaths within their borders, smallpox is, at the present time, considered of little importance. Smallpox has lost its terrors. To see it at its worst we must turn to countries where vaccination is practiced little or not at all. The following extracts I have classed un-der three heads: First, countries where

neither vaccination nor isolation is practiced; second, countries where newcomers are vaccinated, but the natives are not, as in many colonies; third, countries where vaccination and isolation are practiced more or less thoroughly, as in most civilized countries. I believe these extracts clearly answer the question, "Does vaccination protect?" It should be remembered that the number of cases in epidemic small-pox are, as a rule, from three to four times more common than the deaths from the same. It is customary to report only the deaths, not the total number of cases.

NONVACCINATING COUNTRIES. India: "Smallpox is epidemic in every province of India, no year passing in which it does not cause a number of deaths. Smallpox is estimated to occasion about 5 per cent. of the total mortality in India."

Malaya and Singapore: "Smallpox is frequently epidemic among the natives, many of whom bear the marks of the disease." Indo-China: "Smallpox is occasionally epidemic, and fatal among the natives, who are unprotected by vaccination.' China: "Smallpox has been known in China for about two thousand years. It is frequently and severely epidemic in all parts of the empire.' Japan: "Smallpox is one of the most widely diffused and fatal epidemic diseases of the country.

Senegal: "Smallpox is destructive to the natives, whole villages being sometimes almost destroyed by this scourge." Congo: 'Smallpox occurs among the na-tive tribes in destructive epidemics, extending all over the country. Abyssinia: "Smallpox is frequently epi-

demic throughout the country, and it is rare to meet an Abyssinian who does not show marks of the disease. Vaccination has not been adopted." Madagascar: "Smallpox has frequently spread all over the island in murderous ep-

Syria: "From the general neglect of vaccination smallpox is frequently epidemic in Syria, and causes a high mortality." Arabia: "Smallpox has been epidemic in Arabia from time immemorial. The prejudice of some of the tribes prevents the adoption of vaccination.'

Polynesia: "Smallpox has never been known to occur in these islands (Fiji.) It has not yet been introduced."
Siberia: "Smallpox is said to have reached Siberia by way of Russia for the first time in 1630, spreading over the whole country and causing great havoc. Kam-chatka was only infected as late as 1767. Since that period, down to quite recent years, this disease has frequently spread in destructive epidemics all over the coun-

Greenland: "Smallpox was introduced into Greenland from Denmark in 1793, when it proved excessively destructive. Since that time it has been cidemic on three occasions, viz., in 1800, 1809 and 1851." Alaska: "It was introduced into Alaska by Russians in 1838-39, and carried off about one-half of the population. In several districts not a soul escaped; every human being was exterminated. In the following countries newcomers are protected, but the natives are not: Australia: "Smallpox has never spread to any great extent among the European colonists. From 1853 to 1889 the deaths re-corded from the disease in Victoria numbered twenty-six, and in New South Wales we find only forty-nine deaths from smallpox during the ten years ending 1886. This immunity is chiefly owing to the protec-tion afforded by vaccination, but it is also, in part, due to the careful measures of inspection and isolation adopted by the authorities. That the climate has nothing to do with this result is shown by the fact that smallpox has not spared the unprotected aborigines, among whom it has often raged in an epidemic form, carrying off, according to some estimates, from one third to one-half of the affected tribes." Coast of Guinea, Africa: "Smallpox breaks out, from time to time, in severe epidemics, one of which occurred during the latter end of 1888 and beginning of 1889, at Accra and other coast stations, as well as inland. It is very fatal among the natives, due partly to their uncleanly methods of treatment, and to their want of care of the sick. There has been, and still is, an erroneous idea pravalent among Europeans that smallpox, as seen on the coast, is a disease confined to negroes, and that Europeans cannot contract the disease from them. During the epidemic referred to, however, a German resident at Keta, suffered from smallpox, showing that Europeans are liable to infection. No doubt the immunity enjoyed by them has been due to their having been vaccinated. It is worthy of note that tribes in the interior, for example, the Houssas, from whom the gold coast constabulary are recruited, are in the habit of inoculating themselves from mild cases; but, among the coast tribes, it is often difficult to prevail upon the people to undergo vaccination. This is accounted for by the influence of the fetish priests, who object to the elaborate ceremonies which are required to drive away the smallpox demon, and the pecuniary harvest which results from them, being interfered with by the simpler process-vaccination-of the European medicine man." Brazil: "Smallpox, which is said to have been imported from Africa in 1650, has proved, even during this century, a terrible scourge, particularly to the colored population, and was much more severe in the eighteenth century.

Chili: "Smallpox appears in virulent epidemics, especially among the Indians and the colored population.' Mexico: "In the villages, where vaccinanation is much neglected, smallpox prevails to a considerable extent among the general population; but it is among the Indians that the disease is most widely diffused and virulent. More than one-fourth of the Indians bear marks of smallpox.' Cuba: "Smallpox prevails to a large extent at the present day, causing a great loss of life. In 1887 the deaths in Havana during ten months numbered 1,452." British Guiana, South America: aborigines have at various times suffered severely from smallpox. In 1841 it was very prevalent, and again in 1854, when it made many victims among the unvacci-

WHERE VACCINATION IS PRACTICED. Iceland: "Smallpox was introduced into Iceland from Denmark for the first time in 1306, and all the later outbreaks of the disease, which, before the introduction of vaccination, were both numerous and severe were traced to fresh importations from the continent. At the present day the disease is seldom seen. This immunity is partly owing to the efficiency with which vaccination is carried out, and partly to the prompt isolation of any case that oc-

Norway: "Smallpox is only met with to a very limited extent, thanks to the efficiency with which vaccination is carried Denmark: "Smallpox presses lightly on

Denmark. The narrow limits within which smallpox has been restrained in Denmark is partly owing, no doubt, to efficient vaccination, and partly, also, to careful isolation of all cases of the disease." Germany: The death rate from smallpox in Prussia from 1881-87 averaged 43 per million; and in Saxony, from 1876-85, only 12 per million. In the other states the deaths range between the means of Prussia and Saxony. The influence of vaccination and revaccination in reducing the smallpox mortality in Germany has been clearly proved. Between 1781 and 1805 (before the days of vaccination), the death rate from smallpox in Berlin averaged 3,442 per million, while during the forty years 1810-50 the ratio was 176 per million" (that is, only about one-twentieth of the former

Austria 1881-84), the deaths per million living were 705. In the five years, 1882-86, smallpox caused 2.01 per cent. of the deaths in Austria, and in 1878-80 it gave rise to 2.62 per cent. of the deaths in Hungary." "In Austria, where neither vaccination nor revaccination are compulsory, the mortali-

England: "Smallpox, for the ten years 1876-'85, caused a death rate of 78 per million, as against an average in the previous twenty years of 238." The Netherlands: "Smallpox, during the five years ending 1887, gave rise to an average of forty deaths per million; in Eng-

ty (1874-84) was twenty-seven times higher than in Germany, where both are compul-

land, during the same period, the mor-tality was fifty per million." France: "Smallpox is never entirely absent from the great centers of population.
The average mortality in 195 towns (1886-88) was 340 per million. The disease is espe-

cially fatal in the large towns."

Spain and Portugal: "Smallpox caused an average death rate of 13.07 per 10,000 in the principal towns. A very severe epidemic raged in Madrid from August to December, 1890, carrying off, according to official returns, no fewer than 2,590 victims. As an explanation of this high mortality, it is stated that the lower classes are very much opposed to vaccination."
Concerning the United States he says briefly: "Smallpox is by no means a fatal malady among the white and colored population of the United States," and "Smallpox has been terribly destructive to the Indian race." It is, of course, needless to say that vaccination is practiced freely

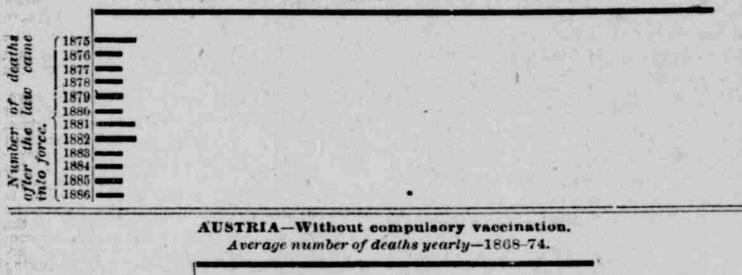
IMPORTANCE OF REVACCINATION. It will have been noticed that in several of these extracts it is stated that smallpox is held in check by vaccination and isolation. As a matter of fact, isolation plays only a small and local part in checking it. Without vaccination it would be utterly explanatory:

impossible to control smallpox. The guards themselves and all coming in contact with babes at birth and revaccinate persons that the substance has thoroughly perthese things into account when we say: Vaccination is a failure, it does not pro-

Among many figures we are apt to overlook their significance. I will now appeal to the graphic method and reproduce a diagram from the last Annual of the Medical Sciences, showing at a glance the ef-fects of vaccination and the neglect of it. Isolation of the sick is carried out in both of these countries. The diagrams are self-

them would become infected. Nurses in most contagious diseases are usually such as have had the disease themselves, but having had the smallpox is no safeguard; sec-ond attacks are frequent. If vaccination and revaccination were rigidly and systematically practiced no isolation would really be required. Smallpox would never gain a foothold; it would die out for want of victims. As matters now stand, we are compelled to isolate on account of the unvaccinated and unrevaccinated. If the cases that appear occasionally were not at once isolated we would be compelled to vaccinate after exhausting diseases which destroy the effects of previous vaccination. As we do not know, without trial, whether we are still protected, we would constantly be vaccinating ourselves, if for no other purpose than to ease our minds. When smallpox is around we want to be safe. How do we know if vaccination has been thoroughly performed? This is the way it is tested, yet how seidom it is done: Two places on one arm are incompleted, that is vaccinated. one arm are inoculated, that is vaccinated, and just as soon as the vesicles rise some of the lymph is taken and the other arm is in-oculated. The three will then mature at the same time if efficient, thereby showing meated the whole system. It has been discovered that the protective influence of vaccinia is entirely destroyed by any exhausting disease, as typhoid fever, rheu-matic fever, scarlet fever, etc. Do we take

PRUSSIA-With vaccination and revaccination compulsory on all. Law of 1874. Average number of deaths yearly before the law came into force-1868-74.



The numbers for Prussia, small as they are, might be still further reduced by vaccinating the new born, since many of the fatal cases occur in the first three months of life. There is little constitutional disturbance in the new born after vaccinating. I may here incidentally remark, that to those who have kept a close watch upon the recent investigations and discoveries in the causation of diseases and their prevention, the future presents great possibilities for preventive vaccination or in-oculation in many of the acute or in-fectious diseases. I venture to say that many of us will see the day when preventive inoculation or vaccination will be carried out to a great extent.

Finally, I believe that vaccination does protect from personal experience. I do not care to relate this, however. I will merely say that recently there was a case of smallpox in the city. All persons in contact with the patient or the patient's family had been

vaccinated, and most of them were revaccinated at the time. The disease, as we all know, did not spread. Now I venture to say, if the persons in contact with the patient had not been made proof against the disease by vaccination, smallpox would have appeared in a number of persons in the city who are now unprotected. As matters now stand, anti-vaccination-ists will never wield any permanent influ-

ence, for this simple reason: If consistent, they will be killed off by smallpox. In closing, I wish to say that before I examined into the history of vaccination and its results, several years ago, I had no dogma or theory to uphold; I simply sought for the truth, be it what it may. I now wish to emphasize that I believe vaccination, if properly carried out, does protect against smallpox.

ROBERT HESSLER, A. M., M. D. Indianapolis, Oct. 7.

## SQUANDERED

Thousands of Dollars Spent with Nothing to Show for It.

Thrown to the Heelers-Mansfield's Botch Work-Helping Goebel Out.

The street commissioner's department has been run solely as an adjunct to the Democratic committee, and never in the history of a city has there been such a willful waste of public money. Barney McGettigan, the incumbent, is not only incompetent, but he has devoted his few energies entirely toward hiring men who would vote for Sullivan, and seeing that they worked hard-for Sullivan. Within the last few weeks he has, at the command of the Democratic city committee, increased the pay rolls in his department to \$2,400 a week, yet none of the unimproved streets of the city have been cleaned. The "business" Board of Works have given their encouragement to this despicable campaign-

citizens have complained that the streets are in bad condition outside of the asphalt streets, and even these are allowed to grow filthy. The board has in these cases sent a little slip to McGettigan, saying "please McGettigan tosses the communication into his dusty pigeon holes and that is the end of them. People living in the First and Eighth wards have been unable to get their streets cleaned at all, although Emil Rassmann has had the board make a few grand-stand plays for him during the last week. Archer street, State street, John, Dorman, Clifford avenue, East Michigan street and others in that part of town are in a very bad condition. Neither the street commissioner nor any part of his gang have been seen in that end of town since more than a year ago. The streets in the southern part of town are in even as deplorable fix, and the

At every meeting of the Board of Works

SOME OF MANSFIELD'S BLUNDERS.

citizens have had no hopes of having them

cleaned while Sullivan and McGettigan are

City Engineer's Work at Pleasant-Run Bridge and Other Points. The Mayor of Indianapolis, under the charter, is directly responsible for the officers of the city, for they are appointed by him. The Mayor appointed young Mr. Mansfield, who has acted the farcical role in the city engineer's offie. Mr. Mansfield's role has not been an entirely farcical one. for Mr. Mansfield has had an eye constantly on the financial welfare of young Mr. Mansfield, despite any considerations that the city might have. The readers of newspapers are somewhat familiar with the botch work that the young man has made in many parts of the city. He has accepted money from the Union Railway Company for drawing the plans for the viaduct, or at least for signing his name to the plans, although he knew that the company was trying its best to do the work as cheaply as possible in order to comply with the con-tract it had with the city. Bad work was done on that viaduct, and it was never remedied. Mansfield was more interested in getting the money from the Union Railway Company than he was in seeing that the work was done properly. This money went into his pocket and no one knew anything about it until the facts were unearthed months after the viaduct was completed. If any part of the viaduct should cave in the responsibility would rest directly on the city engineer of this city, who drew the plans for the company and then allowed the work to be negligently done. The bridge over Pleasant run at Shelby

street is one of the worst botches that has ever been known in this city or any other city, and the fault rests directly with young Mr. Mansfield, who knows so little about city civil engineering. Girders were too short and shelves were made for them. Any civil engineer would have condemned the work-that is, any but Mr. Mansfield, and his reasons for accepting the work have never been satisfactorily explained. The young man tried his hand at making

a grade on Arsenal avenue and giving the asphalt company the profiles. He caused earth to be heaped up from Crooked run, and on top of this had the expensive as-phalt laid. Any man could have seen that it was sheer folly to put a heavy pavement on top of loose dirt like this. The blunder was most apparent. It took only about three days to show it. The first rain that came along washed and loosened the dirt and the expensive asphalt took a tumble is said, is opposed to any compromise of towards the creek. There the break is even the cases, saying that he gave O'Malley now, for no attempts have been made to fair warning before the club was opened correct the blunder. Forty or fifty square that prize-fighting would not be permitted, feet of asphalt lies tumbled in a mass, with and he does not think that the club manboards around it to keep horses from stum-bling down into it. This is a mere sample of the youth's brilliant feats of engineering.

Dillard avenue is another specimen of his handiwork. He laid the grade so perfectly that a large lake has been on the street

of the houses, and the water from the street drains off into the house yards and runs into adjacent streets. The cement sidewalks on Illinois street are in the same fix. The miserable engineering on Fletcher avenue is a matter of common notoriety. Suit for damages on account of it is now pending against the city.

LATE IMPROVEMENTS. Electric Lights Put In on Sunday-An Accident with a Story to It.

Precinct 12, of the First ward, was

busy place yesterday. It is in Precinct 12 that E. M. Goebel, who aspires to represent the Democracy as Councilman at large, resides, and to ingratiate himself into the good fellowship of the citizens the candidate conceived the idea of delivering them from the Egyptian darkness through which they have been wont to grope for many moons. Yesterday, with a startling display of briskness, the electric-light company, in order to pull Mr. Goebel through, began to wire the entire precinct. A large force of men were put to work, and all day Sunday the employes were actively engaged. Among the workmen was a man named Richard Emry, who resides at the corner of Tennessee and Thirtieth streets. About 5 o'clock yesterday evening, as Emry was attaching the wire to a pole at Keystone and Brook-side avenues, he lost his hold and fell to the pavement below. He was seriously injured, and besides a broken leg suffered many bruises. It was necessary to send the injured man home, and the city ambulance was summoned. The vehicle arrived post haste, but the physician employed under this famously arranged dispensary system of Mayor Sullivan coolly refused to remove the suffering man because he resided a few blocks outside the city limits. The ambulance drove away, and Emry was compelled to lie where he had fallen for more than an hour before a carriage could be secured to

### EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

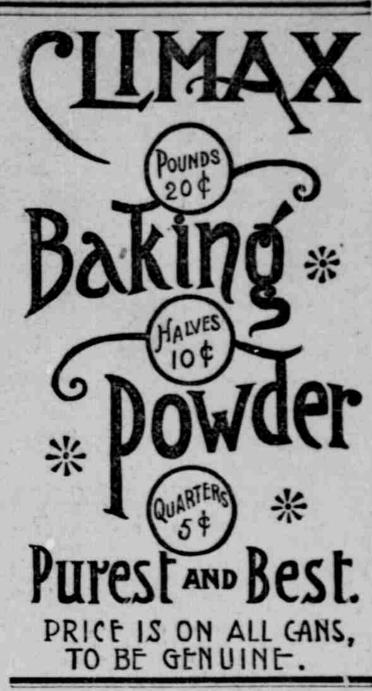
Opening Session at Chicago Attended by Many Distinguished People.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Oct. 8 .- Not since the parliament of religions adjourned has Columbus Hall been so crowded as at the opening exercises of the Evangelical Alliance in Memorial Art Hall this afternoon. On the stage were representatives of this and many foreign countries, among whom were: William E. Dodge, of New York, president of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States; Josiah Strong, secretary of the Alliance; Rev. John Henry Barrows, Rev. Dr. E. M. Hendricks, Rev. Dr. Dixie, Colonel Napven, of the Netherlands; Professor Drummond, of Scotland; Gen. O. O. Howard, Prof. Samuel Curtis, D. D., Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Charles Henrotin. The session was opened by the congregation singing, after which Rev. Dr. Elmendorf invoked divine blessings. President Bonney made a brief but expressive address of welcome, which was liberal and broad in its sentiments. He was followed by Mr. Dodge and Mr. Strong. Professor Drummond, the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," presented greet-ings in behalf of Scotland. He said the word "evangelical" was a little tarnished: that too long it had been understood as meaning the mere purveyor of platitudes. This congress would tend to show the world differently, and would emblazon the word "evangelical" upon the world's religious history. Speeches of welcome were also delivered by Mrs. Potter Palmer, Lord Kinnard, Col. L. Roosmal Nepvin, Dr. Prochet, Professor Curtis and Gen. O. O. Howard. President Dodge addressed the alliance at its evening session.

### WANTS TO COMPROMISE

"Governor" O'Malley on His Knees to the State Authorities.

A report was current yesterday that President O'Malley, of the Columbian Athletic Association at Roby, had made a proposition of compromise to the State authorities in which he agreed to dispose of his property at Roby and abandon the State with his prize-fighting enterprise if the indictments against him and those who had given the "exhibitions of science and skill" were dismissed and the bondsmen released. He says that such a step would entail a loss of from \$20,000 to \$30,000, as he could not hope to realize on a sale of the property one-half that it cost him. The Governor, it is said, is opposed to any compromise agement is entitled to any sympathy. He believes that all will be convicted, and that the example thus set will be more salutary than any compromise that could be effected, and would be more likely to deter others from such enterprises in the future. casionally attending evils, they set about opposing vaccination altogether. Unmind- of what vaccination had done for siderable ravages in Austro-Hungary. In phalt street four or five feet above the level of the Lake Circuit siderable ravages in Austro-Hungary. In phalt street four or five feet above the level of the Lake Circuit siderable ravages in Austro-Hungary. In phalt street four or five feet above the level of the last rain. Several letters passed between the Governor



ley's proposal was discussed in the correspondence. Judge Gillette, like the Governor, has no doubt of the conviction of all the indicted parties.

CARGO MISSING.

New York Exporters Lose Over \$100,000 on a Shipment to Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 .- A cargo of 400,000 gallons of crude petroleum and some valuable refining machinery shipped from this country to Spain has been lost, and unless Capt. Joseph Call, of the Spanish steamship Cadagua, now in this port, can explain the mystery his vessel will be sold. The steamer is now anchored in the Delaware river, off League island, and yesterday a posse of United States marshals took possession of her on instructions from the attorneys for George H. Alden & Co., New York exporters. Alden & Co. say that in August last they chartered the vessel and loaded her with the 400,000 gallons of oil and the machinery, consigned to their agent at Valencia, Spain. The steamer sailed on Aug. 12, and, in due season, arrived at her destination with the cargo in good condition. Since then all trace of the cargo has been lost. Captain Call says he delivered it to a man named Ayora, who represented himself to be the consignee, but Alden & Co. knew no such man, and their agents in Valencia deny all knowledge of him or the cargo. After the goods had been shipped, Brown Brothers & Co., bankers for Alden & Co., drew on Puffer & Co., bankers at London, for \$100,000, the value of the cargo, but the drafts were returned because there was no acceptance of the cargo by the Spanish consignees, and the shippers were compelled to make good the amount of the draft, besides a big bill for cablegrams exchanged in search for the missing goods.

#### GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; cooler in northern portion; south to west winds, becoming variable. For Ohio-Fair; warmer, except cooler in northwest portion; south to west winds.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Prec. 7 A.M. 30.03 56 74 South. Clear. 7 P. M. 29.95 68 54 South. Clear. Maximum temperature, 79; minimum temperature, 53. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for Oct. 8, 1893:

Normal.... Mean.... Departure from normal...... Excess or deficiency since Oct. 1 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -121 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,

-0.10Local Forecast Official, United States Weather Bank Failure at Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8 .- The Safe Deposit, Trust and Banking Company, of this city, made an assignment late Saturday night for the benefit of creditors. Following is a statement of the bank's condition at the close of business Saturday night: Loans, \$188,953.98; judgments, \$2,853.14; real estate, \$23,139.35; sundry securities, \$8,190.67; cash on hand, \$355.23; profit and loss account, \$566.19; total assets, \$224,056.56. Liabilities—Bills payable, \$57,287.50; capital stock, \$80,000; individual deposits, \$66,764.15; due estates, \$491; surplus, \$20,000; total, \$224,056.56. The cause of the failure is due to the fact that the company could not realize on its assets. It is claimed creditors will be paid in full.

Treasurer Lacey Exonerated. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 8 .- The executive board of the Union Mine Workers' Association has investigated the charges of defalcation preferred against J. M. Lacey, secretary and treasurer. The investigation shows the charges to be unfounded.

For Sale. First-class mortgage bonds, interest coupons payable semi-annually, gilt edged, in denominations of \$500 each. WILDMAN & GLOVER, 19 Talbott Block, Indlanapolis.

\$4 50-Chicago and Return-\$4.50. Every day, via the Pennsylvania Line.

## DR. SCHENCK'S

Mandrake Pills have a value as a household emedy far beyond the power of language to deoribe. The family can hardly be true to itself hat does not keep them on hand for use in emer

# **★**MANDRAKE★

Is the only vegetable substitute for that danger ous mineral, MERCURY, and while its action as a curative is fully equal, it possesses none of the perilous effects.

In Constipation, Mandrake acts upon the bow els without disposing them to subsequent Cos-

No remedy acts so directly on the liver, nothing so speedily cures Sick Headache, Sour Stomach and Bilousness as

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 3 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia.

Get in Smoke Doney's Leland And you Comforted.